32-1945

"HOME, SWEET HOME"

New York Age

APRIL 1 to 8 will be observed throughout the country as National Negro Health Week, at which time with the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service the major emphasis will be on better health for home, school and community. 3-31-45

The great need for better health and better homes was not fully recognized by many in this country until the World War demands for manpower weighed our youths in the balance of physical, mental and emotional fitness and found many of them lacking.

The Selective Service recruitment program in calling our manhood to the colors for the defense of the country, served the Nation on two fronts—the one, combat areas overseas the other, the immediate communities from which the manpower was recruited. The military organizations have done a good job, but one of great credit to them and a great challenge to the folks on the home front.

The National Negro Health Week for 1945 has accepted this challenge and will devote its program to a major factor in the health of the Nation: a healthy family in a healthy home. The Health Week program has been well adapted for a practical approach to community health problems. Health Week days are designated for community mobilization home health, community sanitation, special campaigns, adults' health, school health and safety, general clean-up, and report and follow-up. 3-31-45

Special emphasis during this year's Health Week observance should be placed upon the health of the members of the household, including the training of the children in good health habits, the recognition by the adult members of the family of the need for personal and home hygiene, and the care of the aged members of the family who, too often considered a problem in the household, should receive the kind of consideration their advanced years, limited activities, and particular needs require. 3-31-45

Also, there should be regular consultations and examinations by the family doctor. The doctor's counsel and care should be sought before an emergency. Then, too, each family should know the health facilities available in the community—the Health Department, the Health centers, the services these and other agencies may render, and the health education material they can provide.

Negro Health Week

"Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." The author of that song meant humility of those abiding in the home, no dilapidation of the dwelling place or denial of the "sweetness" of home-life. Inside and outside the home should have an inspiring atmosphere; for, only in cheerful, wholesome environments can family pride be stimulated and healthful attitudes and practices be engendered and maintained. 3-31-45

Truly, ours will be "America the Beautiful"—great and good—when every family has the essentials of healthful living in a happy home and a wholesome community.

That should be the goal for the 1945 National Negro Health Week observance.

Strongly Organized

Informer — Houston, Tex

The American Federation of Labor carried a full page of publicity recently in The New Orleans Informer-Sentinel in support of Negro Health Week. In the center of the page was a picture of a group of healthy and happy children and above the picture was the statement: "Fresh Air, Sunshine, and Supervised Recreation Make Healthy, Happy Children." This splendid endorsement of Negro Health Week, with its concern about the health and happiness of children, was signed by J. H. Netters for Longshoreman Local 854, A. Green for Laborers Local 1244, C. J. Lowe for the Brotherhood of Painters and Paper Hangers Local 1244, H Delpit for the Building Service Employees Local 275, C. G. Bolding for the International Teamsters, Chauffers and Helpers Local 275, E. Delpit for the Carpenters Local 2039, H. E. Garon for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. Perraults for the Bricklayers and Masons No. 1, H. E. Augustine for the Freight Handlers, and J. Breaneaux for the Hod Carriers. 5-5-45

This list shows that the American Federation of Labor is strongly organized among Negroes in New Orleans and also shows without question the broad vision and community spirit which actuate these organized local groups. They are interested in the general health of their people and they are also interested in the health and happiness of children. Motivated by such sentiments it is no wonder that these locals have grown to such strength and influence. They are certain by these methods to grow even stronger and more influential in the future.

'Healthy Family' Theme Of Negro Health Week

Chicago Defender 4-12-45

NEW YORK—The American Red Cross will emphasize its home nursing program during National Negro Health week, April 1-8. Sponsored by the U. S. Public Health service, the 31st observance of this week devoted to Negro health will have for its special objective, "A Healthy Family in a Healthy Home."

4-7-45

"This slogan is particularly applicable to the aims of the Red Cross home nursing course," said Miss Olivia T. Peterson, national director of home nursing. "Not only do we teach bedside nursing skills to the homemaker, but our nurse-instructors emphasize also the prevention of illness."

Following recommendation of the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing, which met recently in Washington, home nursing committees will put major emphasis on areas where home nursing training is most needed. Itinerant nurse-instructors are available where there are no nurses to teach. 4-7-45

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., a member of the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, are outspoken in their praise for this program of instruction. Dr. Philip Davidson, dean of Vanderbilt university, also a member of the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing, urges more extensive organization of classes among Negroes.

Promotion of home nursing classes was a large part of the work of Mrs. Marion B. Seymour, who took six months' leave from Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., during the past year to work with the American Red Cross. Mrs. Seymour traveled extensively, conferring with Red Cross area directors of nursing service on the best way to coordinate the work of Negro graduate nurses throughout the country. Many of these nurses are teaching the home nursing course.

City To Observe Negro Health Week April 1-8

Birmingham News 3-22-45

With the purpose of focusing the attention of Birmingham citizens on health problems among local Negroes, celebration of the 31st National Negro Health Week will be held in Birmingham April 1-8, according to a proclamation from Mayor Cooper Green.

Sponsored by the Slossfield Community Center, which services more than 50,000 Negro residents of the north and central parts of the city under Jefferson County Board of Health management, the week will be climaxed on Sunday, April 8, with an open house at the center from 4 to 7 p.m.

Other activities of the week include poster and scrapbook contests in the Negro schools, and requests that local organizations have programs on Negro health with the possible result of projects to help improve the local situation.

Mayor Green's proclamation set aside the April 1-8 week as Negro Health Week because of the 31-year-old tradition, and because, the statement said, "The health of the City of Birmingham depends upon the health of each of its racial groups and the national Negro health program has as its objective the improvement of health among Negroes."

Hospital Adds New Facilities

Ala. Citizen
Tuscaloosa Ala.

Burwell To Get New 16-Bed Wing; Many Cases Handled Daily

2-24-45

SELMA, ALA.—The Burwell Hospital of this city has received donations totaling over several thousand dollars which will be used to construct additional rooms and provide new facilities. Mrs. J. W. Anderson stated that the $2,400 raised by the Selma Kiwanians Club was being used to build a new wing which would add another 16 beds to the congested hospital. Plans for this improvement are now in the hands of Scott Skinner, local architect and work is expected to begin in a few days. Funds have been received for the installation of a new laboratory which will be used in testing and checking various specimen. The women's ward, maternity ward, and delivery room with its incubators, baby beds and other equipment was equipped by a $1,500 from the Reformed Presbyterian Church. This church under the leadership of Rev. Brown has plans for providing other much needed equipment for the hospital. Mrs. Anderson reports that a capacity crowd is always on hand and many times that while facilities are overcrowded all distressed persons needing hospitalization are accommodated. Many cases requiring serious operations are handled here every day and very few are lost

Selma Kiwanians Club Gives To Negro Hospital

Alabama Citizen
Tuskaloosa, Ala.

2-10-45

The Selma Kiwanians Club, under the leadership of its president, R. Lewis of the Lewis Cigar Co., has raised and given the sum of $2,135 to the Burwell Hospital for Colored, according to statements made this week. Mr. Lewis stated that this money will be used for the construction of new rooms and for the purchase of new equipment. The hospital serving this city and county as well as other adjacent communities, is badly overcrowded at the present time, and this new fund will do much to alleviate this condition. More information about this project will be released in a later issue of this newspaper.

Catholics Plan Negro Hospital For Alabama

Montgomery Advertiser

Bishop Toolen Stresses Need For Trained Nurses In South

Alabama

12-28-43

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 27.—(AP)—Bishop Thomas J. Toolen announced plans today for convenning one of the South's first Negro maternity homes here into a general hospital which will serve as a training school for Negro nurses throughout the South.

Established four and a half years ago as a charity project of the Mobile Diocese of the Catholic Church, the Blessed Martin De Porres Maternity Hospital for Negroes has delivered more than 1,000 babies with the benefit of modern surgical instruments and scientific pre-natal care.

Bishop Toolen said that one of the biggest needs in improving health conditions among Negroes in the South was a hospital where Negro nurses could be trained to care for members of their own race. He said the new general hospital to be built here at a cost of $150,000 was designed to fill this need.

12-28-43

Sister Hildegard, superintendent of the Maternity Hospital, said that it was difficult for Negro women to obtain training for registered nurses in the South because of rules prohibiting them from serving in hospitals where white doctors work and because there are few hospitals for Negroes in this section.

She added, however, that in the four years she had been here as head of the institution, she had noted that "a lot of these prejudices have been broken down."

Sister Hildegard said that the first classes of nurses would be trained by registered nurses among the Sisters of Mercy, who operate the hospital, but that later the entire program would be turned over to trained Negro personnel.

"From my talks with Negroes who come to the hospital here I have learned that they want facilities where they can take care of themselves," she said.

The Maternity Hospital was started in July, 1941, in a six-room frame building in Mobile's Negro section. Originally containing five beds, the institution has doubled its capacity to ten beds and still it is unable to meet all the demands.

Sister Hildegard said that in the beginning it was necessary to break down many superstitions held by the Negro mothers regarding entry into a hospital and baby care.

"Mothers who had received our treatment and had their babies delivered here told their friends and gradually our business increased," she said.

Most of the babies are delivered by a white doctor but three Negro nurses are on duty to help in caring for the infants. Two of them are registered nurses, trained in a St. Louis Hospital.

Mothers whose babies have been delivered at the institution range from 12 to 43 years. Only three of the more than 1,000 mothers died and there have been only eight still births.

When the new hospital is completed, about 25 beds will be provided for maternity cases. Work on the new building is expected to start early next year.

35-1945

Arizona

St. Monica's Hospital Is Interracial

The Journal of the Medical Society of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.

PHOENIX, Ariz. — St. Monica's Hospital here, built at a cost of $180,000 and opened last February, admits patients regardless of racial or religious background. Among its 140 doctors, 40 graduate nurses and 70 nurses in training are Negroes, Indians, Latins, Chinese and Japanese-Americans.

St. Monica is the culmination of a ten-year campaign waged by the Rev. Emmett McLoughlin, superintendent of the institution, on behalf of Arizona's Negro and Mexican laboring class. 11-10-45

COSMOPOLITAN OPERATORS

Father McLoughlin, a Franciscan missionary priest, said in an interview that the hospital was operated by a corporation almost as cosmopolitan as its patients. It includes such religious groups as Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and there is one member who lists his religion as "Shriner" and another who gives his as "Elks Lodge."

ITS AIM EXPLAINED

"The hospital aims at provision of medical treatment to any person regardless of race, religion or financial status," Father McLoughlin said. "We take the patients in and treat them—then try to get the money to pay for it."

In addition to his duties at the hospital, Father McLoughlin supervises four Negro housing projects here and conducts programs of religious and recreational training. 11-10-45

St. Monica's, a one-story structure containing 130 beds, is owned by the Federal Works Agency, from which the corporation, headed by Father McLoughlin rents it.

35-1945

Interracial hospital site purchased

The Los Angeles Tribune

Los Angeles, California 7-17-45

Purchase of a $60,000, 8-acre plot on which to erect the $2,000,000 interracial Hospital of the Good Shepherd was announced here this week by the board of directors of the project.

The plot, in the area of Slauson and Western aves., was arranged for sale by J. L. Taylor, representing both parties. 9-17-45

Officers of the board are Bishop W. B. Stevens, president; George A. Beavers, Jr., vice-president; the Rev. H. Randolph Moore, secretary, and Colin M. Gair, treasurer. Paul R. Williams is chairman of the site committee.

Construction is to begin as soon as possible.

35-1945 D.C.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS ACCREDITS FREEDMEN'S

Afro American, Md., 1-6-45

Freedmen's Hospital was one of the sixteen local medical ~~care~~ institutions accredited last week by the American College of Surgeons.

It was approved for the training of interns and for residences or fellowships by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

35-1945

Florida

$117,150 Granted For Miami Hospital

Memphis World
4-13-45 Penn.

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—A grant of an additional $117,150 to Miami by the Federal Works Agency for the construction of two more floors to the three-story addition to Jackson Memorial hospital, now under construction, will make possible the accommodation of civilian Negro patients needing bed and dispensary facilities, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, FWA chief, announces.

4-13-45

The hospital is being built to hospitalize disabled merchant seamen who are being landed in Miami in increasd numbers. The addition will have a capacity of 220 beds.

35-1945

Georgia

State Hospital For Negroes Wins Legislators' Okay

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sept. 13.—Construction in southwest Georgia of an entirely new mental hospital for Negroes to reduce by one-third the size of the huge and unwieldly hospital here, had the unofficial approval of members of the legislative investigating committee here tonight.

State Welfare Director A. J. Hartley said that the new Negro hospital could be built at a cost of $3,000,000. Thus, he said, the hospital population here would be trimmed from 8,000 to 5,000 and the races segregated.

Hartley also recommended $1,876,000 worth of new buildings and improvements for the Milledgeville hospital. He suggested construction of nine new buildings, remodeling of the present buildings and an addition of 20 physicians and 20 attendants to the staff.

Hartley said that if a new hospital was built elsewhere for Negroes, the population of Milledgeville State would be reduced from more than 8,000 to approximately 5,000. He also added that this would give the hospital a better selection of personnel to employ in the local community.

In addition, Hartley and Yarbrough asked for endorsement of $1,875,000 worth of new buildings and improvements for the Milledgeville hospital. Feeling that new buildings would not solve the problem they also asked that funds for medical and lay personnel be given in order to raise the standard of the hospital.

1-15-45

Nine new buildings and forty new residences for hospital personnel were included in the recommendations. These buildings would include: $350,000 building to replace the female convalescent building; $500,000 structure to replace the several female detached buildings; three new dormitories, and a dining hall for the Negro farm colony costing a total of $275,000; twenty homes for additional medical staff.

New Mental Hospital Planned For Negroes

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. —(SNS) — The construction of a new mental hospital for Negroes in southwest Georgia has the unofficial approval of members of a special legislative investigating committee that met Thursday, Sept. 13.

The new installation which is to be constructed at the cost of $3,000,000 will reduce the size of the present hospital here. State Welfare Director A. J. Hartley, Hospital Superintendent Yarbrough and members of the medical staff of the state hospital recommended that all present hospital facilities be abandoned, stating that the present buildings were in such a bad state that they could not be repaired at any reasonable cost. They also stated that they had no objection if legislators saw fit to move the Negro patients to a new location in the center of Georgia's Negro population.

Members of the legislative committee, who recently inspected mental hospitals in other southeastern states, stated that hospitals could be operated more efficiently if they were in smaller units. Director

Ga. Publisher Wills Money for Hospital

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

MACON, Ga. — W. T. Anderson, the late publisher of the Macon Daily Telegraph and News, set aside funds in his will to establish a hospital to care for destitute colored people.

No figure was made public. After family and servant bequests, he provided that the remaining portions of his estate be used to provide funds for unmarried white and colored mothers.

Mr. Anderson stated in his will that he was not discriminating against whites, because they would fare better in the hands of public authorities than colored people would.

12.15.45

35-1945

Illin ois

Negroes Donate $50,000 of $131,000 for Hospital

Contributions to the Provident hopspital fund campaign to raise $245,000 for the rehabilitation of the hospital reached $131,000 yesterday, including approximately $50,000 contributed by Negroes. Special dispensation for the solicitation of corporate gifts was granted by the Chicago Community Fund, Marshall Field, general chairman, said. The hospital serves the south side community, whose Negro population is well over 300,000, and is directed and staffed entirely by Negroes.

Provident hospital gets federal grant

CHICAGO, Ill.—Provident hospital and training school will receive $119,087 to provide new beds and other needed facilities in a federal grant which was approved here last week.

The grant is part of $2,000,000, allotted for new hospitals, schools, and other public works for 7 states and the territory of Hawaii.

35-1945

The White People Ought to Help

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

That the Red Cross Hospital has raised only $8,500 of its $50,000 goal in the first twelve days of a city-wide drive for funds is a reproach, not to the Negro minority, which is giving to the limit of its ability, but to the unconcern of Louisville's white population. As a community we adhere to the Southern pattern of segregated facilities and as a result no Negro who wishes private hospital care can obtain it outside of the small, inadequately equipped and financed Red Cross Hospital. Nor can Negro physicians, nurses and internes practice freely among their own people or feel encouraged to settle in Louisville. 1-27-45

The city has not done badly on the whole by its Negro citizens. But the provision made from tax funds has been almost wholly for the most impoverished group. The Negro who can afford to pay for his own medical care, whose pride makes him wish to pay, and to choose physicians among the best his own race has to offer, has very little choice in Louisville. Given some help toward the provision of a first-class institution for private patients, Louisville's Negroes would be encouraged to support it, with a consequent raising of the standard of medical care for their race throughout the entire city. But it is unfair to expect the Negroes to raise the full sum of money necessary. 2-27-45

It is perfectly true that the General Hospital offers facilities for the free care of Negroes on a generous basis. But Louisville can be proud of a minority which is urging its right to pay for good care and which wants to leave free service for those who genuinely need it. The best possible encouragement of this spirit of self-respect is for the white population to take at least an equal interest in the problem of building up this one small private hospital for its colored neighbors. The drive for funds which ends this week indicates that so far, with the exception of a few large donors, the average white citizen who can well afford to contribute to good causes has simply decided that the plight of the Red Cross Hospital is none of his business. He is wholly wrong.

A Strange Law

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky
2-16-45

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

You stated there is "no interne training or nurse training for Negroes at the General Hospital." It is a strange law that compels a group of citizens to support by taxation an institution, and at the same time denies them certain privileges and opportunities that it provides. It seems to me that the rights of these citizens are being denied and abridged in violation of the Constitution.

Louisville. 2-16-45 JOHN G. SEABOROUGH, Sr.

Kentucky

Need for More Negro Hospital Facilities Told

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
1-28-45

Survey Shows 87 Pct. Of Cases Go to General

Criticism of the "abuse" of hospital facilities established for indigents which has resulted from the lack of private hospital accommodation for Louisville Negroes is embodied in the report of a survey released yesterday by Elmer V. Mosee, superintendent of the Peoples' Hospital of St. Louis.

The survey was made under auspices of the Red Cross Hospital, the only voluntary institution available for Negroes, in connection with a forthcoming drive for funds. It points out that while 68 per cent of the beds available here for white patients are in private hospitals, Negroes have access to only 13 per cent of private accommodation and must use the tax-supported facilities of the General Hospital for 87 per cent of their hospital needs.

Want to Pay. 1-28-45

"A continuation of these percentages," declares the report, "is not desired by . . . a majority of thinking, self-respecting, intelligent Negroes who are willing, able and anxious to pay for their hospital care in voluntary hospitals where they can be treated by physicians of their own race and nursed by their own trained nurses.

"From a comparison of these percentages," it continues, "it is obvious that the hospital facilities established for indigent usage only are being much abused by having to provide care for a large segment of the Negro population which can pay, if not in full, a substantial portion of the cost of good hospital care. It certainly cannot be truthfully said that 87 per cent of the Negro population are indigents." 1-28-45

Badly Understaffed.

The survey found the Red Cross Hospital to be so seriously understaffed during the past year that only 57 per cent of its facilities were used. It provides a total of 67 beds, which the report declares could be expanded to 100 if the staff and equipment were built up to where the Negro population could feel that it offered service equal in quality to that provided by the General Hospital.

Such is not the case now, as the institution does not meet standards of the Americal Medical Association or of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The report specifically criticises the hospital laboratory, operating room equipment and furnishings, recommends a broadening of the hospital's corporate structure and that an effort be made to add to the present board of directors "several liberal civic-minded white citizens." 1-28-45

Suffer More Diseases.

Attacking another facet of the inadequacy of medical facilities for Negroes, the report points out that while they comprise only 14 per cent of the population, they suffer from much higher percentages of communicable disease. More than half of the syphilis cases, half of the gonorrhea, 64 of the 168 cases of meningitis and 227 of the 836 tuberculosis cases reported in Louisville in 1943 were found among Negroes.

But facilities for the training of young physicians are inadequate and there are few incentives for younger men to locate here, since there is no first-class hospital in which they may practice. The report urges, therefore, that in addition to building up a demand for better private care the City and County should seek federal aid to construct an addition to the General Hospital where Negro nurses and interns could receive training under Negro physicians affiliated with the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville.

35-1945

Kentucky

Negro Hospital Drive Fund Tops $45,000

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
3-20-45

Funds for the Red Cross, Negro Hospital have been increased $2,357 by the Louisville Gas & Electric Company and its Negro employes, it was announced yesterday. A check of $2,000 was presented by the company and Negro employes have donated $357, David W. Fairleigh chairman of the campaign, said.

The hospital already has raised $45,000, which will be used for incubators, a universal operating table, surgical instruments and other items. The goal for the drive, which officially closed March 5, was $50,000. Contributions still are being accepted and can be sent to Fairleigh at the Lincoln Bank & Trust Company.

35-1945

Maryland

New Provident Head

JOHN L. PROCOPE, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, who has been appointed superintendent of Provident Hospital, Baltimore, to succeed Mrs. Betty J. Phillips who has resigned to devote full time to her family. Mr. Procope, who will take over his new duties Sept. 1, has had 15 years of hospital experience, having served as business manager and superintendent of People's Hospital, St. Louis, and business manager of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia.

35-1945

New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL
Circ. S. 91,456
JUL 221945

Four Groups Back Negroes' Demands

Urge Doctors of Race at City Hospital

Four Newark Negro groups last night reiterated their stand to "push the fight" for appointment of Negro doctors and nurses to the staff of Newark City Hospital.

The organizations are the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Negro Youth Movement, Third Ward Communist Political Association and the Crispus Attucks Association

Director Ellenstein last night said that his temporary withdrawal of the resolution concerning addition to the City Hospital staff of Negro doctors, internes and nurses does not mean that he has lost interest in the matter.

"I'm in this fight to the finish," he said, "and I can't emphasize that too strongly. The battle will not end until all suspicion of discrimination in the hospital is wiped out. That means more than just appointing Negroes to the staff. Once appointed, they must be given equal opportunity to serve."

Haven't Quit Fighting

H. Dudley Rucker, executive director of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, said: "We haven't given up the fight." He added: "We are determined to push the fight to see to it that Negro doctors and nurses are not discriminated against at the City Hospital.

"If the present board of directors won't work alongside of Negroes, then the head of the department (Director Brady) should fire them them and appoint someone else," Rucker said. "There are plenty of decent-thinking white doctors and nurses who would jump at the chance to work alongside of Negroes.

"We want a people's government," he continued. "Government of the people, black and white; government by the people, Jew and gentile, and government for the people, Protestant and Catholic."

At a meeting Friday night representatives of these groups heard speakers attack the policy barring Negro doctors and nurses from the City Hospital staff. Speakers were Charles A. Matthews, Third Ward Democratic chairman; Mary Adams, executive director, Crispus Attucks Association; James B. Marshall, AFL official, and Rucker.

35-1945

Altercation Between Negro And White Nurse Does Not Alter Policy Of Woman's Hospital

New York Age N.Y., N.Y. 2-24-45

No change in the policy of Woman's Hospital to employ Negro as well as white graduate nurses is anticipated by officials as a result of the recent attack made by Emma Miles, a Negro nurse, on Catherine Keagan, a white nurse assigned to her ward.

The following statement has been issued by James U. Norris, superintendent, and Edna Witham, director of nursing at the hospital; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the Citizens Commitee of the New York Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant of the National Nursing Council for war Service, who have been conferring about the situation:

2-24-45

"The recent unfortunate incident appears to have been due to an individual aberration such as might occur to anyone regardless of color. Miss Miles, whose record had previously been a good one, is no longer on the hospital staff. We are glad to report that Miss Keagan's condition is improving.

"Woman's Hospital has employed Negro graduate nurses since early in 1943. They work side by side with white nurses in caring for patients of whatever color. Staff policies, including opportunities for advancement, are the same. Negro nurses have been found to be just as dependable and efficient, and as acceptable to patients, as are white nurses.

2-24-45

"Negro nurses on the hospital staff have been assured that there will be no change in the employment policy of the hospital due to this incident." 2-24-45

Employment of Negro and white nurses on the same staff is a growing practice among hospitals, according to Mrs. Roberts, who pointed to the fact that nearly 1,000 Negro nurses are employed by ten of New York City's municipal institutions admitting both white and Negro patients. She called attention also to public health nursing agencies such as the Visiting Nurse Service of New York which employ graduate nurses on the basis of their ability and professional training rather than of their color.

Interracial hospital is "successful"

Los Angeles Tribune 2-8-45

NEW YORK—In the first annual report last week of the trustees, Sydenham hospital was judged a successful experiment in the interracial hospital idea. "Significant progress has been made", it was claimed, and as a result of the Sydenham experiment, three other voluntary hospitals in Greater New York have added Negro physicians to their medical staffs, six have added Negro nurses and several are known to be considering the acceptance of Negroes for interneship and other staff positions.

2-8-45

More financial support for Sydenham has come out of the Harlem area than any other single project, including the National War Fund and the American Red Cross, the report stated. The public has given half of the $350,000 needed to finance essential alterations of the building, repairs and additional equipment.

First project of its type in the country, Sydenham was reorganized Dec. 20, 1943 with six Negro and six white Board members. A Negro physician was appointed to the executive committee of the Medical Board. He is Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, an attending physician in obstetrics and gynecology.

The Medical Board has accepted in addition, 22 other Negro physicians and specialists as staff members.

Sydenham Elects Liberal President

Afro-American Balt., Md. 2-10-45

NEW YORK—Harry C. Oppenheimer, one of the leaders in the move to develop Sydenham Hospital on a thoroughly integrated interracial basis, has been elected president of the institution, it was announced at the hospital, Manhattan Avenue and 124th Street, Tuesday. 2-10-45

Roderick Stephens of the Bronx, and Mrs. Hugh G. M. Kelleher and Mrs. G. Desmond Fitzgerald, both of Manhattan, were added to the board of directors and the following officers were also elected:

New York

Edwin C. Boas and Augustine A. Austin, vice-presidents; Alan L. Dingle, secretary; Frank M. Totton, treasurer, and William G. Lord, assistant treasurer.

In reporting on the first year's operation of the voluntary hospital under its new interracial policy, Benjamin H. Roth, retiring president, pointed out that twenty-three colored doctors had been added to the medical staff and another elected to the executive committee.

5 N.Y. Hospitals Still Bar Nurses

Afro-American Balt., Md. 2-10-45

NEW YORK—That five local voluntary hospitals still refuse to hire colored registered nurses despite shortages, was revealed in a survey recently completed by the Citizens' Committee affiliated with the New York Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

However, whereas only one employed them four years ago, twenty-five do now. As a result, the Department of Hospitals here is listed as the nation's largest employer of colored registered nurses, ten hospitals using 968.

Six other hospitals failed to return the committee's questionaire. Those admitting a color bar are Bay Ridge, Bethany Deaconess, and St. Catherine's, all in Brooklyn; Misericordia and Jamaica Hospitals.

Nurse's Attack Won't Affect Hospital Policy

Afro-American Md. (Balt.) 2-24-45

NEW YORK — The policy of Woman's Hospital here eo employ colored and white nurses will not be changed because of the hecent attack made by Miss Emma Miles, colored nurse, on Catherine Keagan, white.

This was revealed in a statement on the matter released Monday by James U. Norris, superintendent, and Edna Witham, director of nursing at the hospital; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman, Citizen' Committee of the local colored graduate nurse association, and Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, consultant, National Nursing Council for War Service.

2-24-45

The consultants found that the unfortunate incident "appears to have been due to an individual aberration such as might occur to anyone regardless of color." Miss Miles, whose record was good previously, is no loger on the hospital staff, and Miss Keegan is improving. Baltimore, Md.

Dr. George Thorne Is First Negro Surgeon To Be Appointed To Staff Of Lincoln Hospital

New York Age N.Y., N.Y. 5-26-45

Last week the medical profession of New York City made a historic step with announcement of the appointment of Dr. George D. Thorne to the surgical staff of Lincoln Hospital. This marks the first time in the history of the institution that a Negro surgeon has been assigned to its staff.

After serving his internship at Harlem Hospital, Dr. Thorne was appointed to its staff as anethetist, orthopedic surgeon and in general surgery. A member of the surgical staff at Sydenham Hospital, Dr. Thorne is secretary of the Manhattan Central Medical Society and president of the Howard Medical Club.

A native of the British West Indies, Dr. Thorne came to the United States in his early teens. He was educated at P. S. 89, George Washington High School, and Howard University, where he graduated with honors.

He holds membership in the New York County Medical Society, National Medical Association, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and Masons.

Dr. Thorne resides with his wife and two children at 852 St. Nicholas avenue.

Discussing the appointment, Dr. Thorne told The New York Age: "I am happy because I think it is a forward step. However, the Negro Nurses are ahead of us. Negro nurses can be found in practically all the hospitals. The doctors should be leading the way and we are far behind them (the nurses.)"

Physician Is Named To Lincoln Hospital

Kansas City, Mo. The Call 6-1-45

NEW YORK. — (ANP) —Dr. George D. Thorne was named a visiting member of Lincoln hospital's staff last week and another victory was chalked up for those who have been fighting for such an appointment during the past few years. 6-1-45

Lincoln is one of the oldest hospitals in the city. Dr. Thorne, a prominent surgeon, was educated here and at Howard university where he finished with honors in 1934.

Since 1935, he has been associated with Harlem hospital, serving as anesthetise, orthopedic and general surgeon. Dr. Thorne is also a member of Sydenham's staff, secretary of the Manhattan Central Medical society and president of the Howard Medical club.

ANOTHER FIRST

N.Y. N.Y. Age 12-8-45

AND while we're congratulating Dr. Tobias on being first, there is still another Negro professional man who deserves a hand for being "another first." He is Dr. Clarence J. Chambers, just elevated to the position of deputy medical superintendent of Harlem Hospital, making him the first Negro to hold such a responsible position in any city hospital staff. 12-8-45

Dr. Chambers has been connected with Harlem Hospital ever since he entered that institution as an intern in 1934. Two years later he became an admitting physician, a position he held for a year, and from 1939 to 1941 served as night administrator. In 1941 he was appointed second deputy medical superintendent and served in that capacity until Dr. Jacob Goldman resigned as deputy medical superintendent last month and Dr. Chambers succeeded him.

Those who are familiar with the long history of Negro medical men and women to gain recognition at Harlem Hospital certainly welcome the great advance that our Negro medics have been making at that institution in recent years, not only because there has been an enlightend Hospital Commissioner but also because Negroes have prepared themselves for advancement and have made good when given the opportunity.

Sydenham Hospital Proves No. 1 Interracial Example

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

11-3-45

Many Cities Studying Smooth-Working Operations; May Duplicate Program

By RALPH MATTHEWS

NEW YORK — The directors of Washington's snooty Sibley Hospital which became infamous when a colored mother was forced to give birth on the sidewalk in the snow, could take a lesson in tolerance at Harlem's inter-racial Sydenham Hospital.

Sydenham, under the direction of David M. Dorin, has been so successful as a proving ground for race relations that its program is being studied by hospital authorities of a number of cities toward the end of instituting similar systems into one or more of their own establishments.

Among the cities which have sent delegations to study the experiment are Baltimore, Los Angeles, Paterson, N.J., and Durham, N.C.

Sydenham lays claims to many firsts in racial advancement. Mr. Dorin has named the first housekeeper of a metropolitan institution in Mrs. Laura Taylor; Adelia Halsey is the first dietitian; Frank Adair is the first secretary and Donald Douglass, the first admitting officer.

Mrs. Gene Murray Smith, daughter of F. Morris Murray of the Washington Tribune, was appointed two weeks ago as executive secretary to Mr. Dorin.

The hospital has 260 beds with 285 employees fairly evenly divided between the races. The interracial pattern begins at the very top with six colored trustees on the board and is followed throughout the institution down to the most menial of tasks in the various branches of the service.

Nurses Live Together

Colored and white nurses live and eat together without the slightest friction. Mixed groups of department heads hold meetings in perfect harmony.

A definite plan was devised, at the suggestion of the colored citizens of Harlem themselves, to prevent the institution from being slowly converted into a jim-crow hospital. Where it had been anticipated that the whites would drift away as more and more colored officials, internes and nurses were added the results have been just the opposite.

There has been an 85 per cent increase in services to whites in the emergency and public wards since the reconversion took place.

"There is one thing to keep in mind," Mr. Dorin pointed out, "and that is that Sydenham is dedicated to curing the sick first and solving the race problem second.

"Therefore, the perfection of the new experiment is not consciously pushed to the detriment of any patient's health where definite mental attitudes against intermingling on the part of either race exist.

Hard to Teach Tolerance

"There are just as many colored people who do not care to associate with whites as vice versa," Mr. Dorin declared. "It is hard enough to teach people the rules of tolerance and brotherly love when they are well and even more difficult when they are ill," he said.

"For this reason patients are asked whether they have any objection to being placed in mixed wards upon admission. There have been very few cases of violent prejudices to contend with.

"There have, however, been personality mal-adjustments in which a patient might not get along well with one ward mate of the other race, but placed in another ward with another colored or white person he is quite content."

In the matter of personnel problems the story is different. White employees are not asked whether they would like to work with, be supervised by or eat with colored. The colored are appointed and put to work. If anybody objects he or she is free to seek work elsewhere.

35-1945

William M. Rich Named To Carolina Medical Commission

DURHAM, N. C.—William M. Rich, superintendent of Lincoln hospital, Durham, N. C., has just been notified by Governor Cherry, of North Carolina, of his appointment as a member of the state medical care commission recently established by act of the General Assembly.

Mr. Rich is the only colored

WILLIAM M. RICH

member of the commission, which will be responsible for the disbursement during 1946-47 of one million dollars for medical care of the state's indigent people.

DISBURSE LOAN FUND

7-28-45

The commission will also disburse a $50,000 loan fund established for medical students, as well as having general supervision over a long-range medical service and hospitalization program already under way in North Carolina. As a part of this program hospitals will be established throughout the state wherever needed with the aid of state funds.

Mr. Rich is a former resident of Norfolk, having lived here for about 25 years, and having been a leader in business and civic circles prior to accepting the superintendency of the Durham hospital several years ago.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS
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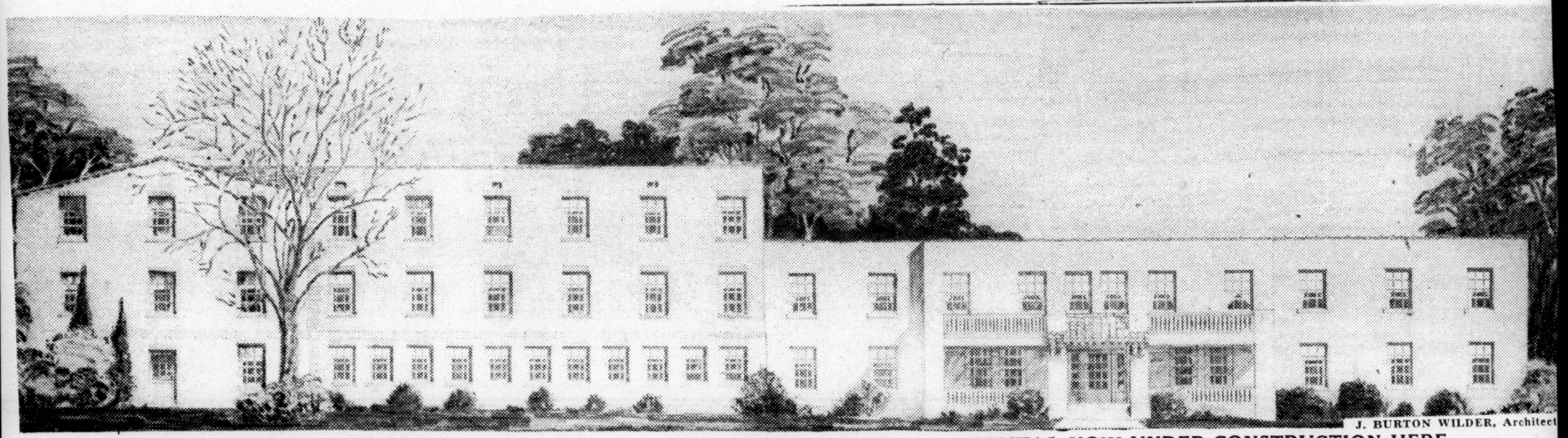

J. BURTON WILDER, Architect

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW ADDITION TO L. RICHARDSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION HERE

'roes To Have lern Hospital

Improvements At Local Institution Will Make It Unsurpassed In Area

By ELEANOR DARE TAYLOR, Daily News Staff Writer

There was a bit of a tremor in her voice as Mrs. Geneva Collins Hunt, registered nurse and superintendent of L. Richardson Memorial hospital, expressed the hope yesterday that negro citizens of Greensboro will at last receive the medical attention which they have never been able to secure because their need has so greatly exceeded available facilities.

Upon completion of its current $65,000 enlargement project and installation of hoped-for equipment amounting to approximately $15,000,, L. Richardson will provide the local negro community with a hospital unsurpassed in this area.

Dangers Erased

A completely new obstetrical department will erase former dangers of infection in childbirth, a modern pediatrics ward will provide the best of care for local negro children, and addition of some 40 beds throughout the hospital will eliminate the necessity, for a while at least, of telling patients who are in critical need of hospitalization, "Sorry, no room."

The hospital, which served a total of 2,274 patients in 1944, will increase from a 60-bed plant to one with a 100-patient capacity when the hospital and nurses' home annex now under construction are completed. These additions have long been needed, especially since the war emergency.

Largest In State

With the additional space and equipment L. Richardson will rank among the largest negro hospitals in the state and will have the most modern facilities available for pediatric and obstetrical care.

Funds for the actual building have been obtained, and construction was begun in April, but officials of the project have issued a plea to citizens of Greensboro, both negro and white, for the $15,000 necessary to install equipment for the new rooms.

Plans call for completion of construction by October 1, and it is hoped that the equipment fund can be raised by that date in order to assure immediate expansion of actual patient care.

Other Benefits

Aside from its direct benefits insofar as public health is concerned, the increased facilities at L. Richardson will bring many other gains for the community which it serves. One of the most important of these is its increased rating by the American Medical association and its facilities for better nurse training.

Formerly, student nurses from the local hospital have had to secure six months of additional training in pediatrics and obstetrics before acceptance by Red Cross and other organizations. The new departments at L. Richardson will not only enable these students to secure the necessary training but will provide it in one of the best plants in the country.

The new obstetrical suite will consist of four rooms, including a separate wash-up room for doctors and will be supplemented by a nursery of 20 basinets. The hospital has previously used the minor operating room as a delivery room.

Complete with an isolation unit and offices for doctors, the new pediatrics department will be one of the most modern in North Carolina. The ward will include 15 beds and will be separated by glass cubicles enabling one nurse to watch over the ward without the risk of spreading infection.

The addition to the hospital proper will measure three stories high and 60 feet long, and the addition to the nurses' home will consist of two stories providing for 12 additional rooms. Both additions will be erected and joined together on the Benbow road side of the hospital.

Brick Construction

Construction will be of brick, tile and concrete with steel bar joist and terazzo floors. The first floor of the hospital addition will include a new kitchen and storage space, with the old kitchen to be converted into a nurses' dining room. New diet kitchens will be installed on each floor, and semi-private rooms will be provided.

In describing the improvements at the hospital, Mrs. Hunt pointed out that the additions for children's care will supplement the pediatric clinics held twice a week at the hospital by Dr. Jean McAlister. "Now we won't have to turn away children whom the doctor says should be hospitalized but for whom we haven't space," the superintendent said.

Heads Drive

Explaining that the drive is now officially under way to provide $15,000 for equipment which will complete the job of making L. Richardson Memorial hospital adequate for negroes of Greensboro, Mrs. Hunt announced that Mrs. Esther Barnes, president of the hospital's ladies auxiliary, will head the drive. Dr. C. W. Banner is chairman of the hospital's executive committee, and J. Burton Wilder, Greensboro architect, prepared plans and specifications for the improvements.

In an open letter to citizens of Greensboro Mrs. Hunt asked that contributions be made to L. Richardson Memorial Building fund and be addressed to Mrs. Barnes.

35-1945

Oklahoma

MOTON HOSPITAL AT TULSA MAY CARE FOR MENTAL CASES

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla. 12-8-45

TULSA — A plan for the care of mentally ill Negroes to be carried out at Moton Memorial hospital in Greenwood, was announced at a meeting Monday night of 250 white and Negro civic leaders interested in developing a sound mental hygiene program for Tulsa. 12-8-45

Conformation of the plan came from Brice Twitty, member of the Moton board, who stated, "There is no reason why Negro mental cases cannot be cared for at Moton, as white patients are cared for at Hillcrest Memorial hospital."

Following a campaign by the Tulsa League of Women Voters to have patients confined to hospitals instead of to jail cells while awaiting sanity hearings, county commissioners at the meeting of commissioner J. A. Gray, voted October 1, to provide $7 per day hospital care for the county's mental patients.

The first patient entered Hill crest hospital October 8 —mak ing the first time in the state' history that a person judged men tally ill was cared for in a hospi tal at county expense, instead o being confined to jail.

35-1945

Pennsylvania

Gets Hospital Post

Afro-American

Miss Elizabeth E. Tames, R.N., a graduate of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., was the first colored woman to be appointed to the Lawrenceville District of the Pittsburgh Public Health Nursing Association, and is now the only non-white nurse to be a staff nurse at the Pittsburgh Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, in the Medical Center. She is attending the University of Pittsburgh for further education.

South Carolina Draws Color Line On Negro Nurses

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
3-10-45

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP) An institution that is manned by whites but permits Negro nurses to serve Negro patients only and Negro instructors to teach colored only, describes the Columbia hospital here. The hospital, with a bed capacity of 380 for white and Negro units combined, sets aside 150 beds for colored patients. 3-10-45

According to records the number of Negro nurse graduates from the school has been exceedingly low. In 1938, when the institution was just getting under way, nine nurses were graduated from the hospital, and since then graduating classes have ranged from 7 to 10 nurses each year. Columbia hospital employs the majority of its gradnates at salaries from $50 to $90 a month.

Other gradnates have found themselves in such hospitals as the Elizabeth Buckston in Newport News, Va.; Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis; Sea View, New York; the public health service in Chicago, and in the various army hospitals. 3-10-45

Attention is called to the fact that the all-Negro hospital here, the Waverly-Good Samaritan, has been in operation for 20 years, has a bed capacity of 75 and graduates annually from 7 to 10 nurses.

hospital boards was called at the request of city council in order that a solution to the problem of the many vacancies in the Columbia hospital Negro unit might be reached. The Good Samaritan-Waverly board recently requested $10,000 from the city to aid in its campaign to raise funds for a new hospital building.

Good Care Cited

R. Beverly Herbert, a member of the Good Samaritan-Waverly board of trustees, pointed out that the hospital was an eleemosynary institution governed by a board consisting of five white members and ten Negro members.

Mr. Riddle said it was his "personal opinion" that the Columbia hospital Negro unit offered the Negroes as "good a hospitalization as in any section of the country." He added that the modern building was erected by the county at a cost of $334,000.

C. A. Johnson, acting superintendent of the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital, said the Negroes will "never be satisfied with the Columbia hospital unit until it admits Negro internes." He added that the Negroes generally felt that they received better care at their own hospital.

W. Bedford Moore, member of the Columbia hospital board, said that he thought Johnson's request "quite reasonable."

Hospitals "Indispensable"

It was stressed by members of both boards that both hospitals, the Columbia Negro unit and the Good Samaritan-Waverly, were "indispensable."

No decision was reached at the meeting, but Chairman Riddle said that the Columbia hospital board would be given consideration to the request for Negro internes.

Members of the Columbia hospital board at the meeting were Chairman Riddle, Mr. Moore, F. B. Rawl, and Herbert Williams. J. B. K. DeLoach, superintendent of the hospital and Dr. Leland J. Brannon, chief of staff, were present as ex-officio members.

Members of the Good Samaritan-Waverly board of trustees present were Mr. Herbert, F. William Cappelmann, Max Citron, Johnson, the Rev. E. A. Adams and W. H. Harvey.

Negroes Request Negro Internes At Hospital

Members of the Good Samaritan-Waverly hospital board expressed the belief yesterday at a meeting with the Columbia hospital board of trustees that the Columbia Negroes would never be "satisfied" with the Negro unit at the Columbia hospital until Negro internes be admitted.

The statement was made in answer to a question by J. K. Riddle, chairman of the Columbia hospital board, as to why the Negro hospital cases refused to enter the Columbia hospital unit.

The joint meeting of the two

Chattanoogans To Get New Hospital

Atlanta World Ga.
2-20-45

By KATE E. CAGLE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., (ANP)—Property has been purchased here for the establishment of a first-class Negro hospital and nursing school. The new Negro hospital will have a capacity for 50 beds and will be staffed by Negro physicians and nurses.

Affiliated with the Erlanger and Children's hospital designed to fill a long felt need here. Purchase of the property was made through Atty M. B. Fingelstein and it is understood the site will be available by September 1st.

According to trustees, the hospital will be fully equipped and a fully accredited institution with operating room, modern laboratory, X-ray and other facilities and will have its own hospital auxiliary organization including Nurse Aids and Gray Ladies. Board members expressed the opinion that the move is an unprecedented step forward and for the first time local Negro physicians will have complete charge of their patients from the time of illness through treatment and convalescence.

2-20-45

The prepaid hospitalization plan of Erlanger and Childrn's hospitals will be extended to cover the new hospital. it was announced. Many Negro doctors have expressel their appreciation for the long sought hospital and it is the hope of the entire Negro citizenry here that the hospital will be as up to date and as well managed as white hospitals.

The new hospital will bring to two the number of hospitals here devoted to the service of Negroes. The other is owned and operated by Dr. Emma R. Wheeler.

The Pittsburgh Courier-Pittsburg

Memphis, Tenn., where ten for recently stalked, is rapidly returning to civilization. Recently colored and white citizens got together to raise $300,000 for a Negro hospital. Three days before the drive ended they had raised $350,000. Much credit for better race relations must go to dynamic, far-sighted George W. Lee, local author and business executive.

The Memphis World Memphis, Tennessee 9-14-45

OPEN COLLINS CHAPEL HOSPITAL FUND CAMPAIGN —Recognition of the need for a bigger and more modernly equipped hospital for Negroes of Memphis and its vicinity, citizens of both races have rallied to the Collins Chapel Hospital Fund Campaign for $150,000. The present institution, comprising two buildings (shown above) located on 418 Ashland St., is inadequate to serve the large Negro populace of the community or to provide satisfactory training for nurses or doctors doing interne work.

White leaders, including physicians and business men, have already made large donations to the fund under direction of M. A. Lightman, Malco theatre owner, and general chairman of the Fund Campaign among whites.

Negroes through their Initial Gifts Committee had contributed more than $12,000.00. M. W. Bonner, Dr. J. W. Hose, and Dr. A. N Kittrelle are co-chairman of the Initial Gifts Committee. The General Campaign among Negroes will get underway Wednesday night Sept. 19th, and workers will then canvass the entire city for contributions. Several organizational meetings have been held to perfect plans whereby everyone will have an opportunity to aid in the drive Rev. A. W. Womack, pastor of Collins Chapel CME church is general chairman of the Fund Campaign among Negro citizens.

The present buildings are constructed of bricks, but they are not fireproof, and are over-crowded with patients.

Colored Methodists Raise

The Atlanta Daily World

Over $400,000 For Hospital

Atlanta, Georgia

BY W. ALLEN MURPHY

During the second day's session of the 76th annual conference of the Georgia conference of the CME Church presided over by Bishop W. Y. Bell at the West Mitchell Street Church of which Rev. B. R. Shorts is host-pastor, it was announced that a campaign to raise $250,000.00 to extend the facilities at Collins Chapel Hospital had resulted in a total of $410,000 being raised in pledges and cash from enthusiastic white and colored friends of many cities.

11-12-45

This hospital having been in operation at Memphis, Tennessee, a number of years as an efficient institution offering medical and surgical skill, is the only Negro hospital in America owned by church people.

The spiritual pace for the day was set by Rev. G. C. Jay in his morning meditation address when he intimated that the church is shirking its duty to the world. He insisted that the church has the message—the message of love—and like Jonah in the belly of the whale has paid the price for not delivering that message.

Rev. L. A. Pinkston president of the State Baptist Convention delivered the noon day message which was forcefully uttered from the subject: "The Need of Witness Bearers for Christ.' He told how John witnessed the truth of Christ's presence, greatness and sacrifices. And stated that Christians today should witness to the truth, hear both sides of a situation, hold an open mind for other evidence thereby avoiding confusion.

The visitors included Rev. C. V. Hill of the Central Georgia Conference, Rev. N. K. Kimball of Savannah; Rev. J. L. Mitchell of the AME Zion Church, Atlanta; Presiding Elder E. Roberts of the South West Georgia Conference; Rev. M. C. Ragland of the Central Georgia Conference; Rev. W. L. Tate of the Jackson, Tennessee Methodist Conference; Dr. C. A. Talbert of Gammon Theological Seminary; Rev .and Mrs. L. D. McAfee of the South West Georgia Conference;; Rev. A. P. Dunbar, presiding elder of the South West Georgia Conference; Presiding Elder T. A. Thompson of the South West Georgia Conference; Rev. J. J. Thomas of the Central Georgia Conference. Rev. J. R. Rowe of Fort Valley; Rev. C. C. Brawner, pastor at Perry, Georgia

On Wednesday the delegates and visitors totaling approximately 200 were served dinner at the church by Linden Street Church and St. John and Hopewell churches, whose respective pastors are Revs. E. D. Bryson, assistant secretary to the conference and W. R. Jenkins.

On Thursday the dinner was served by Butler Street whose pastor is Rev. A. F. Bailey. On both occasions there was more dinner than the guests could dispose of Rev. N. B. Belcher of Hartwell was elected statiscian.

35-1945

Virginia

Negro Hospital Facilities

Richmond Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Now that Dr. R. C. Buerki has come from Pennsylvania and given us his sweeping theories of what we, in Richmond, need, let us search our own city for wisdom and brains on this subject of hospital facilities for colored doctors.

Let us point with pride to Maggie Walker School for high school training of colored young people, taught and superintended entirely by colored educators.

Let us remember Hampton Institute as well as Tuskegee and turn for advice to the teachings of Booker T. Washington and the example of George Washington Carver. 9-13-45

Let us help the wise and selfless leaders of the Negro race to help their race their own way, in institutions run by Negroes, for Negroes.

Let us build on the rock of experience with $3,000,000 for the advancement of colored health, knowing that their pride of race and loyalty to one another develops the bigness of character and fidelity to trust so typical of the best in Negro heritage.

Let us thank Dr. Buerki for pointing out our need, while holding hard to our achievements.

The 100-bed unit of Dr. Buerki's proposed new hospital would hardly be a beginning in meeting the need of hospitalization for colored people.

So far as I have been able to learn, there is still no hospital anywhere in Virginia for Negroes hopelessly crippled, paralytics and slow-cure cases of crippled children grown up.

These, as well as maternity care and mother-infant malnutrition, are all State as well as city responsibilities.

Let State and city, colored and white, rombine to build a 1,000-bed Negro hospital for the sane, self-supporting, self-reliant Negro race.

The white doctors have proved their good will toward the colored people. They will be our leaders and teachers in this new undertaking until Negro doctors are ready to take it over.

ELISABETH SCOTT BOCOCK.

Richmond.

For Expansion Program

Pittsburgh Courier

Hospital Property Given Virginia State College

Pittsburgh, Pa 12-1-45

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—The entire property of old St. Vincent Hospital has been transferred to Virginia State College for Negroes, located at Petersburg, Va., for the expansion program of the Norfolk division of the college, it was disclosed last week. Final acquisition of the remainder of the property was assured after the city council made such a recommendation at its regular meeting.

The nurses' home had already been transferred to the college, and improvements and renovation of the property to the amount of some $70,000 was under way. The transfer of all the property to the college was the culmination of efforts of Norfolk joint committee of nine persons on a Negro welfare center, headed by Louis I. Jeffe, editor of the Virginian-Pilot, local white daily, and the college advisory committee, headed by Charles J. Duke, director of the Norfolk division of the College of William and Mary.

The State Board of Education had also expressed its desire that the transfer of the entire property be made for use by the Norfolk division of the college which has moved forward depsite the handicaps of war. 12-1-45

Dr. Lyman Brooks is president of the Norfolk division of Virginia State College and Dr. Luther H. Foster is president of the parent college. Dr. P. B. Young, publisher of the Journal and Guide, and other prominent local Negroes were on the committee.